

was either a strong flying sphingid moth or the common Evening Brown, a regular visitor to light. These two normally flutter for a while and settle. Their respective flights are also unique. But the speed with which this butterfly struck the light source was startling. It rested for a fraction of a second and then started moving restlessly in the verandah at the same speed. We finally managed to net it and to our surprise, it was an unusual visitor to light, the Black Rajah (*Charaxes fabius*) male.

The Black Rajah is widely distributed but rarely seen, as it flies high, and normally occurs in forested areas near water. It visits dung, filth or over-ripe fruits and toddy juice during the day

time, and has never been encountered at night.

Haribal (1982) states that she has seen this species being attracted to chemicals in the laboratory, possibly to alcohol. Its nocturnal visit to light is really baffling.

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32. FIRST RECORD OF *CASSIDA FLAVOGUTTATA* SPAETH (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE: CASSIDINAE) FROM SATARA DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

Spaeth had described *Cassida flavoguttata* in 1914 on the basis of specimens collected by H.L. Andrews from Nilgiri Hills [THE FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA INCLUDING CEYLON AND BURMA. COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE (CLASSIDINAE & HISPINAE) Maulik 1919]. We have not done extensive literature search. However, we had access to a part of Prof. Dr. Borowiec's ongoing compilation on cassidine beetles of the world and it is clear that this species has not been reported for a long time (Prof. Lech Borowiec, Wroclaw University, Poland, pers. comm.).

We recently came across this beautiful beetle (late monsoon, Sep.-Oct 1997), at a place about 200 m from the northern part of Kas reservoir, Kas, Satara dist. It was found in mixed shrub vegetation and the host plant could not be identified.

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